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Chapters v-x relate this growing emphasis upon religious education to the established features of church life and thereby give a new setting to worship, the sermon, evangelism, and missions.

Chapters xi-xix are the heart of the book, as they show the possibilities of adjusting the existing institution to the imperious demand for "right social living," with the church in its entirety as a school to that end. It is in this direction that the church may at once expand and also specialize. Mr. Cope goes on to show how this task of the church relates itself to the home, to the public school, and to the community welfare at large; to graded social service, to the problems of leisure and its right use, and particularly to the developing social traits of the young people; to the training of laymen and women to be teachers, church officers, and social workers.

Chapters xx-xxii give practical suggestions for working out the ideal in concrete fashion. As this book finds its way into the hands of ministers, church officers, Christian laymen—inside the church or out—it will give one more shove in the direction of a social order whose chief concern shall be the "making of men and women."

F. G. W.

MORISON, E. F. *The Lord's Prayer and the Prayers of Our Lord*. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1917. vii+198 pages. 3s. 6d.

For two centuries the "S.P.C.K." has been preparing and distributing Bibles, prayer books, and other religious publications. The book in question is consistent with each of these items in asking what the Scriptures, and particularly the Gospels, have "to tell with regard to the meaning and implications of the Lord's Prayer." The premise is that this prayer presents an "epitome of all prayer . . . the spirit in which all converse with God should be offered." The body of the book is a scriptural exposition of the separate statements in the Matthew text; the aim is "to assist as far as may be those who would pray with the understanding"; the method is to interpret Scripture by Scripture, and hence the pages are rich with biblical quotations. The author's criticism of Matthew's Gospel may be turned upon him to the effect that "the impression can scarcely be avoided that in many passages spontaneity has been sacrificed to literary artifice." The last quarter of the book is given to an essay on "Enthusiasm in St. Matthew," to "Illustrations from Jewish Sources," to "Versions of the Lord's Prayer," and the "Prayers of our Lord."

F. G. W.

MISCELLANEOUS

HASTINGS, JAMES (editor). *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*. Vol. IX, *Mundas-Phrygians*. New York: Scribner, 1917. xx+911 pages. \$7.00.

In spite of the distractions caused by the war this monumental work is keeping up to its promise of an additional volume every year. The standards of the preceding numbers are maintained here, and the reader will be grateful for the large amount of valuable information furnished in most articles and disappointed in the general or homiletic tone of a few. In the present volume the articles on "Music" (55 pages), "Mysteries" (13 pages), "Mysticism" (34 pages), "Names" (46 pages), "Nature" (53 pages), and "Philosophy" (43 pages) are the most elaborate and are well organized.

While in the main a historical point of view prevails, the traditions of former exegetical method show rather strongly in some of the articles dealing with Christian ideas, as for example in the article on "Peace." Provision is made for eliminating the temptation to special interpretation of controverted topics by securing double treatment. In the articles, "Mysticism" and "Penance" excellent contributions by Roman Catholic scholars insure a fair presentation of the Catholic interpretation alongside of Protestant expositions.

In content and in treatment this is one of the best volumes yet issued.

G. B. S.

BOTSFORD, G. W., AND SIHLER, E. G. (editors). *Hellenic Civilization*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1915. xiii+719 pages. \$3.75.

This is the second volume in a series of source books published under the general title *Records of Civilization*. As defined by the general editor, Professor John T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, the purpose of the series is twofold: First, it aims to make accessible those sources of the history of Europe and of the Near East which are of prime importance. Secondly, in its treatment of these texts and by its bibliographies and special studies it covers the work of modern scholars in these fields.

Owing to the wealth of material the preparation of the present volume must have involved many serious problems of selection and grouping. While the main scheme is chronological, certain groups of material have been gathered about such topics as government, economics, law, science, art, education, and religion. The compass of this selection ranges from the earliest period of Greek civilization down to the time of Plutarch, but only a relatively small amount of space is devoted to the Hellenistic age as distinct from the Hellenic. For the most part, where available, standard English translations have been followed. The explanatory introductions to the selections and the full bibliographies including both ancient and modern writers make the volume an indispensable aid particularly to the study of older Greek civilization. There is still need for much fuller orientation in the Hellenistic period, but possibly this demand will be met in later volumes of the series.

S. J. C.